CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Tuesday, December 6, 1853. The President's Message was received and

ead in both Houses. SCRATE.-Mr. Gwin, in pursuance of notice. atroduced a bill to grant a portion of public ands in California, to aid in construction of a airoad from San Francisco to the Calorado

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to inreduce a Homestead blil. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, gave notice of a bill to graduate the price of the public lands-also, a bill to revent the circulation in the District of Columbia of notes of less denomination than five

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold residue of the public lands in that State—also, of a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and other branches of industry, by granting to every head of a family, being a citizen, or having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupying and cultivating the same for the term therein specified.

After a short time spent in Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

committees, when appointed.

Several notices were given of bills to grant appropriations of the public lands to aid in the struction of railroads.

Mr. Henn gave notice of a bill to grant a homestead to settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the sale of the same only to act-Mr. Miller, of Missouri, gave notice of bill to organize the Nebraska Territory.

Mr. Grey, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill making grants of the public lands to all the States, to aid in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes. The States being called for resolutions, Mr.

Dean, of New York, asked leave to introduce a oint resolution of thanks to Captain Ingraham. Objections being made, Mr. Dean gave the A resolution to elect a Chaplain for the ses-

was adopted, and the House adjourned. Wednesday, December 7.

Senate.-Several doucments from the Executive Department were received; memorials were presented and laid upon the table.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clayton, calling upon the President to lay before the Senate the plan of judicial reform aggested in his Message, was adopted. The Senate then went into balloting for

haplain. On the first ballot, Henry A. Slicer Methodist) received 18 votes, Wm. Hodges 13, Septimus Tustin 3, H. Ward Beecher 2. On the 34 ballot Mr. Slicer was elected. Whole number of votes 63. For Mr. Slicer 23, Mr. Hodges 19, Mr. Tostin 1.

Mr. Gwin introduced a Homestead bill, entitled the same as that of which Mr. Chase gave notice yesterday.

Notices of bills to grant portions of the pubhe lands to aid in the construction of railroads

House.-The order of the day was the prethe adoption of a resolution to elect a Public Printer. Mr. Armstrong, the present printer, and the proprietor of the Union, received 126 votes Mr. Gales 64, Mr. Tucker 20, Mr. Bailey 3, Mr. Rives 1, Mr. Greeley 1, Gideon & Co. I. Mr. Towers I. Mr. Pryor 1.

There is no danger of our being elected to any office, but we would thank our friends never to nominate us for any. When the Independent Democracy shall have obtained the ascendency in Congress, we trust one of its first works will be to separate the public printing totally from the newspaper press. It is folly to talk of the independence of the press, while subsisting on the patronage of Congress or the Executive.

By resolution, a messenger was allowed to e Speaker, to be paid at the rate of \$4 per

Notices of bills and petitions were presented Mr. Clingman gave notice of a bill to amend such portion of the existing rules as provides for the calling of the States for petitions—also, for changing the rules so as to call the States for esolutions instead of petitions.

Two ballotings were then had for Chaplain. and on the second, Mr. Millburn, (Methodistof the church South,) received 117 of 200 votes, and was declared elected. The House then ad-

Thursday, December 8.

enjamin, the Select Committee to consider

House.-Petitions were presented, and no-

nodeals as he might wish during the session,

of N.C. Benton of Mo., and Phillips of Ala. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the me adjourned over till Monday.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Free Democratic State amonitiee held in this city yesterday, was amonitiee held in this city yesterday, was amonously attended. The substantial and the men, the tried and always ready veterans the party, in large numbers, honored the mesting with their presence. The feeling was amanimous and enthusiastic in favor of carrying on vigorously the Anti-Slavery work for which the very way organized. The terms which the party was organized. The temporary reverse of the late election seems to have infused new life and energy into the ranks of the Free Democracy. An abiding conviction of the rich state of the recommendation of the recommendation. of the righteousness of the cause makes every individual member of the party feel that he is a host in himself, and that he is called upon ans for immediate active operations, and the abstantial evidences of an abiding interest in

a cause to contend for as that embe lied in the platform of the Free Democracy, and with such true and unflinching men as compose the Free Democratic party, ultimate triumph must be certain .- Boston Commonwealth.

For the National Era.

THE BASIS OF PARTY

The friends of Freedom have hitherto com nitted the error of embracing too many articles in their platform of principles; the consequence of which has been, that thousands have stood aloof, whose hearts are deeply and warmly interested in the cause. It is obviously impolitic to make the party of Freedom responsible for all the isms which the different sections of it entertain. If the friends of Temperance had acted on this principle, they would not have carried the Maine Liquor Law in some eight or ten States of the Union. They require no conformity of opinion on other matters; and the consequence is, that Catholics and Protest-ants, Whigs and Democrats, Free-Soilers and Pro-Slavery men, may cordially unite on the common platform of Temperance.

Why may not the friends of Freedom imitate the prudence of the Temperance reformers? Let us have a National party, with a broad National platform.

We should lay down certain fundamental principles, which will not be inconsistent with the adoption of any rational ism at a proper time; but it is the height of folly to undertake too much at once.

The basis of the party should be a declara-

tion of the principle that Freedom is National, House—Petitions were received and laid upon the table, for reference to appropriate the extension of Slavery by the application of the Wilmot Proviso to all Territories, acquired or to be acquired.

Every real friend of Freedom will be ready to stand on this ground; but there are other points of the Free Democratic creed which only a small portion of the American People are prepared to sanction.

For instance, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is viewed by most Anti-Slavery men as a matter of comparative insig-nificance; and, although they will concede, perhaps, that it is abstractly right and proper, they are unwilling to irritate the minds of the Southern people, and thereby put back eman-cipation in the States, for the sake of asserting an abstract principle. So of slavery in the

The proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law will startle most men, and comparatively few will be willing to take such a step. The effect of repeal would be to restore the law of 1793. Then why not distinctly announce the purpose of falling back that law? Few would be startled at the thought of restoring an old law, passed in the days of Washington. while most men would hesitate at the idea of abandoning all legislation on the subject. If, therefore, we must have this plank in the platform, let us put it in this form of restoring the

law of 1793, with the addition of the jury trial. We shall have work enough to do upon the issue of slavery extension. This Administration, as the creature of the slaveholders, will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to annex Caba, or other regions where slavery exists or may be introduced. Besides, no man will be proscribed for advocating his peculiar views, whether they relate to slavery in this District, in forts and arsenals, or to the Fugitive Slave Law. The party should take no ground against these measures, but simply decline to be held responsible for them.

By pursuing this liberal course, it is possible; indeed, highly probable, that Missouri would

take a prominent stand in the ranks of the Free Democracy, and her great statesman be-come the invincible leader of the hosts of Freedom; whereas a different course will entirely exclude him and his State from all participa

tion in the struggle.

The tariff, the public lands, and all other very Whigs and Democrats may be united in

Kentucky, too, could present a gallant array under the banners of a party thus constituted; and although the gallant leader of the Emancipation party in that State (Mr. Clay) would be willing to take a more advanced position, he could nevertheless bring out a much stronger vote on the single but vital question of slavery prohibition, than on any of the other points

It is of great importance to bring out a strong Southern vote against slavery extension. Its moral effect, upon the North as well as the South, would be incalculable. The most unscrupulous doughfaces will become loud-mouthin opposition to slavery and slavery extension, when they see the South divided on the A CAROLINIAN.

We differ from our respected correspondent The Temperance reform has little in common with the Anti-Slavery movement. Primarily. it does not belong to the sphere of politics; its connection with it is merely incidental and transient. Nobody proposes the organization of a permanent Temperance Political Party, on the single ground of the Maine Liquor Law. The Anti-Slavery movement is as much a political as moral question; and, as a political question, it involves principles of universal bearing on politics, and sustains relations to almost every practical question that can engage the attention of the voter. It embraces great legal and constitutional questions. It is a movement, not paroxysmal, not ephemeral, SENATE -The President pro tem appointed not the mere offspring of enthusiasm, not de Messrs. Fish, Shields, Sumner, Hamlin, and pending upon an extraordinary tension of the moral sentiment. It is necessarily permanent the causes and extent of the sickness and mor- and general. It aims not only at the repeal of tality prevailling on board emigrant ships on the voyage to this country.

a code of laws, but at a radical change in the social system, and at changing the rule and The decease of Vice President King was an principle of action in our Federal Government. ounced by Mr. Hunter, of Va., in a brief and It is not a fluctuating, balance-of-power Party next speech, closing with the usual resolutions. that it needs, but a stable, controlling, gov-The virtues of the deceased were further cele- erning Party, ascendant in State and National brated by Messrs, Everett, Cass, Douglas, and politics. Its central Principle is Democracy, Clayton, when the resolutions were adopted its aims are the aims of Democracy. The manimously, and the Senate adjourned over Party demanded is, a Party of Justice, not an Association of Philanthropists. The Anti-Slavery men tried the one idea policy for years, till they found that they ceased to make any headway at all. They could not persuade the each member with such newspapers and pe- American People that it was right to overlook all questions relating to their own interests but to exceed in amount per session the value except the single one of Slavery. The subjects fare daily papers, (that is, \$50, according to of a Tariff, of Land Reform, Cheap Postage, Election of Officers by the People, Intervention, Mr. Bayly, of Va., moved a resolution for Monopoly, &c., had their just claims, as well the election of a Librarian for the House of as the subject of Slavery. Engaged in a move-Representatives. While this was under con- ment, not for a day, but for an era, resting upon sideration, the Senate resolutions of honor to doctrines universal in their application to polithe memory of Vice President King, were re- ties, they felt obliged to constitute themselve Eulogies by Harris of Ala, Chandler a permanent Party, recognise all the legitiof Pa, Latham of Cal., Taylor of Ohio, Ashe mate applications of their doctrines; and thus, announcing a general scheme of politics, just and national, they have made their appeal to the People. Their object is, to obtain the control of the State and National Governments, so

> The exhortation of our correspondent simply an appeal to them to disband their organization, and go back to the old policy of-

that the beneficent Principles they avow may

be honestly and comprehensively carried into

doing nothing. No-the so-called Democratic Party is false to its theory-the Whig Party is debilitated and distracted - the practical questions on which they were arrayed against each other are vi-tually disposed of, so far as they can dispose of them-their corrupt management, their pose of them—their corrupt management, their operations and there is called upon persevere with renewed spirit to contend ainst the aggressions of Slavery. The fixed termination, the development of proctical its great responsibilities, evidently point to the masses of the Committee were, under present circumstances, extraordinary indications of the ainty and permanence of the Free Demonities party. The campaign of 1853 has to be caused the process of them—their corrupt management, their contents and permanent their representation by Slavery. The campaign of 1853 has the content of adaptation to the era and the conversed with a good many of the voters since election, and there is but one expression—most vexatious regret that they voted as they did, or voted at all. Depend upon it, the masses of them—their corrupt management, their conversed with a good many of the voters since election, and there is but one expression—a most vexatious regret that they voted as they did, or voted at all. Depend upon it, the masses of them—their corrupt management, their conversed with a good many of the voters since election, and there is but one expression—a most vexatious regret that they voted as they did, or voted at all. Depend upon it, the masses of fixed Principles, certain aims, the development of the committee, were, under present circular and the conversed with a good many of the voters since conversed with a good many of the voters since election, and there is but one expression—a most vexatious regret that they voted as they did, or voted at all. Depend upon it, the masses of them—their feuds, their feuds, the that the present tide of Southern success, which now seems prevaled in the Union throughout, will decide here forever the sectional question. The campaign of 1853 has not be disbanded till it has separated the Fednow seems prevaled in the Union throughout, will decide here forever the sectional question. The campaign of 1854 with the compaign of 1854 with the compaign of 1854, with the compaign of 1854 wi hopes than ever for the future. With such the Iniquity of Slavery -Ed. Era.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrison Square, Mass, Nov. 23, 1853 -I have commenced the campaign, by sending you the enclosed three dollars. You will please to send the Era to Lyman Hollingsworth, of Roxbury, Mass., beginning with the first num-ber of the Saxon Serf. Mr. H. is a new sub-ssriber. You will please to send the Era to an old subscriber, Alfred H. Sumner, of Harrison Square, Mass., beginning, of course, when his last year's subscription expires. I will merely add, that I hope to send you more names than I did last year. I shall allow each subscriber, or new, to have the paper for \$1.50.

Your letter and circular have been duly re ceived. I like your pluck, to use a homely but very expressive word, and bid you God speed. Yours for the cause, Jona. Battles, Jr. P. S. You will hear from me again soon.

Cowdersport, Potter co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1853 .-Your annual letter came to hand during my bsence, or it would have been sooner answered I do not know that I can increase your pres ent list in this place much, but I will do my st. I enclose \$3, (out of my own pocket,) for which please send the Era to D. Hart, Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pa., and to John Bearfield, Wharton, Potter county, Pa.

Mr. Hart keeps an excellent temperance use, and I will request him to keep the Era on file in his sitting-room, by which means I hope to remind quite a number of David Wilmot's old supporters, that the Wilmot Proviso You are already aware of the triumph

achieved by our friends in this county at the late election. I hope it will have the effect to

increase the activity of our friends in other unties, for I am confident the same persevering effort would carry any county in the State.

I hope our State Central Committee will make immediate arrangements for calling the next State Convention, so that every Free emocrat in the State can have timely notice of the meeting. We have not made sufficient effort, heretofore, to give notice of our conventions; but our present committee are laboring faithfully, and I look to them to make an imoression even in Hunker-ridden Pennsylvania. I trust Mr. Giddings, or some other distin-quished advocate of Freedom, will attend our next State Convention, and that his expected presence will be announced in the Call. It is high time we should make an effort that will challenge respect; and if our friends will only work, we can do it. Yours ever for liberty,

Ottowa, Ill., Nov. 21, 1853 .- The friends of Freedom in this town have long been struggling against fearful odds; but the prospect is evi-dently brightening, the day begins to dawn. Judging from the amount of Anti-Slavery documents and newspapers that are eagerly sought and read by the pepole of Illinois, we hope we shall soon obtain light enough to see, and obliterate that black spot upon our statute book.

A. Halsey.

Union Valley, Nov. 24, 1853 .- I herein enclose thirty dollars to you for the National Era. I should have sent sooner, but I determined not to send until I could double the last year's subcription, and I have but just accomplished it Those of us that have taken the paper before, would like to have an unbroken series, with the number that we now have, as I understand your bill; we want the first number to com-According to the circular, I suppose we are

entitled to twenty-two papers, and you will find the names and their post office addresses find the names and their poly, on the next page. Yours, truly, M. R. Smith.

Hawley, November 24, 1853 .- I have thus far succeeded in forming a club of thirteen new subscribers and eight old ones. I expected The tariff, the public lands, and all other questions, should in like manner be held in looking round, I found that many of the old strict subordination to the overshadowing in- subscribers have left the town. I assure you consider it the best Free Soil paper published Enclosed you will find thirty dollars, which I believe is according to your club terms.
Yours, respectfully, Wm. L. Stew WM. L. STEWART.

Nelson, November 22, 1853.-I received your circular in my last paper. I agree with you, that the present Administration are trying all in their power to crush Freedom out of existence. It is nothing more than I expected, heard the President say that there must be something done to stop these abolition lectur-ers. This was in the State Convention. I know the man to be a little petty tyrant; though exalted to great dignity, the man is the same. He will scare none but doughfaces. I have obtained four old subscribers, with myself. I send you six dollars, paying one dollar for my paper. I advance all the money, and get my paper. I advance all the money, and get my pay just when they get ready to pay it. I have not received all my pay for last year yet, but shall some time. I take two Free Soil papers published in my own State, but can get few to take more than one. I wish you all the suc-

ess that you can desire. Respectfully, yours, SAMUEL GRIFFIN. A subscriber at Norristown, Pa., sending up fifty-four dollars worth of subscribers, re-

" A few more of Judge Grier's decisions will

nake things all right here Savanna, Carroll co., Ill., Nov. 23, 1853 .- I ave received your circular, and, in addition to these two new subscribers, I will engage to forward at least eight more new ones, making ten. In addition to this, one of the old ones agrees to get up a club of at least half a dozen; so we go. Our Congressman elect, Hon. E. B Washburne, declares himself a Free-Soiler The next two years will tell how far he car be depended on. He was elected by Free Soil votes, and, if faithful to their interests, can be

Hamilton, Wayne co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1853 .hus, you see, I have made something of an addition to your list of subscribers at this office and you need not be surprised if you receive from me a "few more of the same sort." Feeling anxious to contribute my mite towards reeving your nervousness, I thought I would not "wait longer," but forward you what I have got now. Look out for a regular avalanche of bscribers for next volume. Ha! ha! wouldn't laugh to see your "clerks" toil and sweat under it! I calculate you will hear from

Come along-we'll take off our coats at it

Foxcroft, Maine, Nov. 28, 1853 .- There are in circulation in this county, Piscataquis, 172
Facts for the People, distributed by the Piscataquis County Free Democratic Association, and at the last September election we threw larger vote (relative) than any other county in the State; so much for light. The common feeling in our Association is, that the "Facts" are above the capacity of the mass of voters. Could you bring a portion of the paper down to our capacity, we should feel that the change was an improvement. Give us statistics showfacts in the workings of the Fugitive Bill, &c

Lansing, Ingham co., Mich., Nov. 28, 1853. We are endeavoring to form a Free Democratic Association here. We are few in number, but determined in spirit; and I trust that the capital of Michigan will not long be without a ing Anti-Slavery party.

Starkville, New York, Nov. 28, 1853 .- You speak most truly in your last issue, when you say that the reason of the defeat of the "Softs" is owing to the fact, "that the masses of the Radical Democracy of New York have refused to ratify the degrading concessions of their principles, made in their name at Syracuse." Many of those who voted the "Soft" ticket were not aware what they did, not being suffi-ciently posted up in political matters. I have ed with a good many of the voters since

"good time coming?" What has become of the tattler of stories about children and poets? Give us more of the same sort, oh, friend Bailey! And those rural pictures by her who knows better how to paint hem than any of her country's limners-Alice the pensive. What picture and spirit in the "Saxon Serf" this week! A bright moment with Bell Smith is her waking in Paris!

F. GEVVITTS.

A venerable subscriber, aged 77 years, says: "Our Saviour was the greatest and best poli-tician that ever existed in the universe, and his political platform entirely faultless; and the platform laid down in the Declaration of Independence is a legitimate child of the former, and the Free Soil platform belongs to the same family. But the old Whig and Democratic platforms were conceived in sin and shaped in iniquity, and are as nearly alike as an 'old cocked hat and an old hat cocked.'"

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1853. SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress, of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855, as follows,

Civil list foreign intercourse and miscellaneon including the expense of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildngs, expenses of courts, and deficiency in

revenue of— Post Office Department Indian department Army proper. &c. -Military academy -Fortifications, ordnance, Naval establishment Steam mail a rvice 1 496 250 00

To the estimates are added statements, showing: 1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855 made by former acts of Con gress, of a permanent and in definite character, as follows: cluding expenses of collecting revenue from custome, and com-

pensation to P. O. Department for mail services \$4,571,910.14 Arming and equip-ping the militia 200,000 00 vilization of In-10,000.00 dians -Pensions 358,000.00 Interest on the pub-- 3,145,806,00

- \$8.285.716.14 The existing appropriations not required for the service of the present year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending 30th June 1854, as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - 2,355,243,05 Pensions Indian department 664 572 95 Army proper, &c -Fortifications ord-115,000.00 nance, &c. -Naval establishment -

ment of the several appropriations, which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to

Accompanying the estimates, there are sun dry papers furnished by the several Departnts, containing explanations in regard to

1 am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES GUTHRIK, Sec of Treasury.
Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives. SOUTHERN SENTIMENT

Mr. Percy Walker strongly advocates the exemption of slaves from forced sale under exution, in a series of papers in the Mobile Tribune, and thus confesses the weakness of Sla-

There is no disguising that the institution (Slavery) is weak, nor will the avowal render our position more dangerous, especially if we couple with it evidence of a determination to add to its strength. The unequal distribution of slaves, as exhibited in the census returnsthe restlessness we manifest whenever the in-stitution is assailed—the conduct of our public men-the readiness with which they have yielded to Free Soil demands in the settlen controversies in which the rights of the slave States were involved-the ardor with which we contended for the annexation of Texas, because it would enlarge the area of Slavery the desire so general in the South for the incor-poration into the Union of the island of Cuba. rom the belief that it would strengthen the slave States—the general outbreak of indigna-tion (as it were but yesterday) following the announcement that England and France were prepared to enter into negotiations with Spain, the object of which was to provide for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba—all attest its weakness, and our own sense of it.

The moral power of the world is arrayed against us on this subject. European Governments and people regard Slavery as a reproach.

The French Republic, even while her garments were dripping with the blood of revolution, cel-ebrates her bisth by decreeing emancipation in her colonies. In England, her Parliament rings with denunciations of American Slavery Her diplomatists and statesmen scheme against her foreign secretaries protest against the statute of a sovereign State prohibiting colored marines from entering here ports; address formal remonstrances to the General Govern-ment, and when told that the matter rests in the State alone, and is beyond the reach of Federal action, lament the inefficiency of international law to abate the grievance. The wives and daughters of British peers and officials address American women, invoking them to aid in removing what these titled intermeddlers regard as an abomination in the sight of God. A gifted but shameless woman, false to her sex, false to her country, dead to all sense of truth, delicacy, (and I had almost said decency.) writes, for a base, bad purpose, a book libelling her sex, and slandering her countrymen; and when she visits England with the feeling of a national law to abate the grievance. The wives traitor, mingled with the rapacity of the usurer, she is feted and honored by lords and commons,

peers and peasants.

Men of all ranks and classes beyond the ocean unite in protesting against the institution In this country, parties, sects, and States have warred against it in every form, except

by a resort to arms.
Our very sensitiveness under these assaults argues our fears of the strength of the institu

To think, then, of concealing a weakness which is so patent, is absurd; and to caution us against acknowledging it, is to make cowards of us. Let us not deceive ourselves.

We stand alone, with nothing to break or

turn aside the force of opinion, which surges and roars around us as an angry flood. Nowhere but in the slave States are the de-fenders of Slavery to be found. There, and there only, is to be found whatever strength it has. The strength needed depends upon our-

scives, and must be supplied at home.

If there be indifference to the institution on the part of our non-slaveholding citizens, this feeling must be supplanted by one of interest in and for it. Invite them to enter into direct thoughts, habits, and daily life. Strive to make thoughts, habits, and daily life. Strive to make them regard it not only as essential to them, but all important to the State. Let it be view-ed as a State right, and its defence a State du-ty—that it is a vital part of the State's struc-ture—the badge and evidence of State sover eignty—that it is the great element of our pros-

ed its acme of desire! Is not this condition the of the Governor of that State, do not seem to "darkest hour" that is to usher in the dawn of prove what Mr. Percy Walker asserts, that Slavery is the great element of a State's prosperity, and that its surrender would carry with Lord Steward as close to her own as if he had it "individual ruin and State decay." Compare the prosperity of Ohio, for instance, with that of Alabama, for the last thirty-four years, and the "individual ruin and State decay," caused writes earnestly. He pays no respect to Balti- indulged too freely in wine, and was far from more platforms, but "agitates" right manfully, while confessing the weakness of the "peculiar institution." It is something to have the weakness of Slavery so boldly confessed in a slave State. Let us hore that the day is dawning when free discussion shall be assured even

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. POREIGN AFFAIRS

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era :

orrespondent" to find that, within twenty-four hours after he had sent off his latest despatches certain news had arrived, which proved him to have been too precipitate, and much mistaken in his pseudo information. Yet there would be considerable risk of this, were we to venture into the conjectural atmosphere which hangs over all the seat of war on the Danube and supplies the press with the current substi-tute for political and military facts. True it is, and of verity, that beyond the 4th of Norember we have no account of warlike action on which we can depend, except that the rumor, mentioned and doubted in our last, of Omar Pasha having recrossed the river from Ostenitza, without being molested by the enemy. 156 281 90 was a truth. Now, up to this point, relying not on the newspapers, but on better authority, we can speak with a certainty which will af ford satisfaction to all who prefer right to wrong. The whole military operations of the Pasha are reported, from the most competent judges on the spot, to have been distinguished by admirable strategy, and not one of his movements to have be en thwarted or turned in consequence of any advantage obtained by the Russians. All the contingencies were foreseen and provided against; and it was owing to these excellent dispositions that the retreat from Ostenitza and the passage of the Danube was effected in the face of a superior force, without interruption or attack. As this was written, a letter in the Morning Chronicle, from a military correspondent at Ostenitza, Nov. 5, is the first direct news received, and, as far as it goes, corroborates the view we were previously enabled to offer.]

After the 4th, so gallantly fought, the main Russian army from Bucharest and other quar-ters concentrated towards the field of battle, and the undisturbed evacuation of his position by the Turkish commander ensued; but whether after any or what fighting remains to be elucidated. What has occurred lower down the river, in skirmishes and cannonades, is very indistinctly known; and the only important matter connected with the left bank is the entrenchment of the Torkish corps under Ismail Pasha (the first that passed over from Widdin) parently the main invading force, stated to amount to 25,000 men, susceptible of receiving any extent of reinforcements from the right bank; and it is towards this strong camp that the Russians are represented to be directing their utmost means.

Thus, notwithstanding the severe approach

of winter and the flooding of the Danube, with its icy burdens, it is difficult to predict whether battle or retirement (as at Ostenitza) will be the result of this condition of the belligerents. The corps which crossed the Pruth under Osten-Sacken was expected to reach Jassy by the 10th, and everything indicates the determinable, a lasting possession of the Principalities. The Wallachian militia are compelled to coeign of terror has been begun against all the natives who do not yield to the imperious mandate of Gortschakoff. Disobedient Boyards are des atched to Siberia, exactly as if they were Russian subjects; and, in short, the whole

country is writhing under martial law.

The entrance of the allied fleets of Turkey. France, and England, into the Black sea, i another ominous movement; and the complica-tion of affairs in Servia points as clearly to the tinue without spreading the flames of

throughout every country in Europe.

The day when Russian intrigue and bribery could do so much for Russian ambition, is at not passed away. The dispute has become too momentous to be much affected even by the immense exports of gold, which have been amount of which is as much as possible con-cealed from the public. And there are other reasons for this secresy, besides the indisposition of the Czar to have his monetary matters discussed. On your side of the Atlantic, you can hardly be quite aware of the jobbery in the funds on which their fluctuations depend much more than on the events in the East. You may observe that whenever reports of Russian successes are circulated, the funds rise; and vice versa, whenever rumor is favorable to the Turk

ish cause, they fall.
But so notorious is this on the Exchange, that broker (speaking confidentially in private circles) will tell you, "Oh, that was not from Vienna; that was a money article." And if its belief lasts for an hour or two, it has done what was wanted, and sinks into the limbo of a thousand successive inventions. In this there is proof that the money interests are in opposition to the feeling of the nation; but the bias is also turned somewhat upon the idea that the Emperor might be more tractable under circumstances of advantage, than if provoked by humiliation. The argument, however, is not worth much. The Government of Russia has already so totally lost character, that the loss of power to persevere in evil, regardless of

consequences, appears to be the most likely way to bring it to reason. The accounts from the Asiatic side are conradictory. Both parties claim victories; and we can only hope that in this region also the Czar has stretched out his arm farther than he can ever retract it with honor or safety. The fighting has taken place between Tiflis and Kars, and a fool named Gumri has been conspicuous in the frays. The dates are given 29th and 30th of October, and the Turkish version is, that 1,000 of the enemy have been

matters of considerable importance; first, the amicable "fusion" of the Bourbon families, at lienna, where the heirs of the Capet and Orleans branches have agreed to terms of union; and, secondly, an important relaxa-tion by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in the commercial prohibitive system of France. In the former affair, it is asserted that the Count de Chambord is to be recognised as Henry V, and the descent of the grown to be devised the young Count de Paris, in the event of Henry dying without issue. With regard to the latter, the reduction of duties will materially affect the coal and iron trades; and the breach in the old bad plan is, perhaps, still more to be valued, as it is calculated to lead to the abolition of many of those blind restrictions which wise statesmen have so long and so vainly en-deavored to accomplish. Then may the international exchange of commodities, for their real worth, be a blessing to mankind, and the reat worth, be a blessing of mankind, and the treaty which Henry Bulwer and the late Mr. Porter labored so diligently to carry into effect, at last be brought to bear its happy fruits, both for France and England.

The death of the young and lusty Queen of Portugal, in childbirth, will not probably create any political alterations at the moment; but it is most likely, at no great distance of time, to lead to important events, both in that country and in Spain. Europe is too busy now to take much heed of it.

Of London we have nothing to say, except that long-sitting Cabinet Councils have become very frequent, as the time draws on for the such thick fogs that it was quite impossible elub of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at even for a Cabinet Minister to see his way far \$15, to a copy for one year.

applicable here to old line politicians, as well since Alabama became a member of the Amerquite a sensation in the aristocratic circles) as Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk.

days ago, felt her chair somewhat shaken, and found a human head bobbing nearer her own than usual. Turning to ascertain the cause of the phenomena, she discovered the face of her intended a salute. In court etiquette, this was a dreadful thing; but Mr. P——, one of the gentlemen in waiting, prudently and quietly walked round to the noble duke in question, and, taking his hand, led him as a child out of the round. by Slavery, will be apparent. Mr. Walker the room. The delinquent had, unfortunately, steady enough to take his place behind her Majesty's chair-his effort to hold on by which produced this Scan. Mag. Being a whig duke, it is thought that a congé will not follow; but any one of inferior rank and influence would have been sent to "the right about."

Writing so much about Omar Pashs, it may be interesting to know that he is a Hungarian who turned Turk, and that Madame Pasha is a native of Vienna. It is a tolerably good sign that the commander-in-chief drinks his wine like a Christian, though not to the extent of the above-mentioned duke. His abilities are very highly estimated by those who have had the best opportunities for knowing them. In one case the Royal power has been much liminished in England! Some rebellious rogue

have found out a method of paring down and remilling the golden sovereigns, so that they are worth less than they ought to be by half a Can a Constitutional Monarchy stand

DOINGS OF CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

In the Senate, the standing committees were announced, and agreed to. No proscription is attempted this year, of Messrs. Sumper and Chase. The managers have been shamed out

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Printer, when Beverly Tucker, of the Washington Sentinel, having received 26 votes, and Gen. Armstrong, of the Union, 18, the former was declared to be elected. This brought an explosive speech from Mr. Dodge, of lowa, who was in favor now of requiring votes viva voce, so that Democratic members might be held to a just

In the House, Gerrit Smith offered a Temperance petition, and moved its reference to a select committee. A point of order was raised, and the motion failed.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Clingman amending the rules so as to release the Speaker from the duty of calling upon the States for petitions during the first thirty days of the session, was carried.

Petitions can always be presented under the rule, and be referred to the appropriate com-

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

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Democratic organizations, believing that the operate with their Russian oppressors, and a main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the future as if it were the past. The perfidious substantial interests of the country, although and lawless aggression of Russia cannot con- it must believe that they have not chosen the

It is a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Decany rate obscured for the present, if it have laration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the coun-Odessa and the Black sea; in sums the vast try should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord.

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